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- certain religious sects (exemption partial).
- c. All aliens travelling in or resident in the country must be registered.
 - d. Within five years all males not aliens and under forty-four years of age must be registered.
4. Status of Normal Citizen under This Bill if Enacted:
- a. If between eighteen and twenty-one at passage of act, he must register and serve eleven months in the Training Forces in active service, then four years and one month, of which but one month is active service, in the First Reserves, then seven years in the Second Reserves.
 - b. If between twenty-one and forty-one, he must within the next five years register, as specified, under penalty of fine and imprisonment.
 - c. If he undergoes training, he is for the next eleven years a member of the United States Army, definitely assigned as to regiment, company, etc., or of the Navy or Marines, likewise. He is thus, in effect, a soldier released for civilian pursuits when not needed.

MILITARY DRILL IN SCHOOLS.

I. THE POINDEXTER BILL.

(S. 323.)

1. Title: "A bill authorizing the Secretary of War, upon the request of the Governor of a State, to designate one or more commissioned officers of the United States Army to co-operate with the school authorities of the State in the establishment and proper conduct, in any of the public schools of the State, of the so-called Wyoming plan of military and physical training, according to the system prepared by Lieutenant E. Z. Steever, United States Army, and recommended by the War College Division of the General Staff Corps, United States Army."
2. Provisions:
 - a. As above.
 - b. That arms, ammunition, and other equipment may be issued by the United States Army to the school authorities of a State at the discretion of the Secretary of War.
3. Status of Every American Schoolboy under This Act: Liable to military drill in the Wyoming system, if so decided by State school authorities.

II. THE EMERSON BILL.

(H. R. 111.)

1. Title: "A bill to provide universal military training for students."
2. Provisions:
 - a. Every male student over fourteen, physically able, must receive military drill three hours a week under a United States Army officer.
 - b. The United States to furnish two officers for this purpose for each Congressional district.

- c. Three million rifles of latest pattern and necessary equipment to be ordered at once; also one battery outfit for each Congressional district, and twenty-five cavalry horses for the same.
 - d. The War Department to provide rules, penalties, and other necessary regulations for carrying out this act.
3. Status of Every American Schoolboy under This Act: From the age of fourteen on he must, unless disqualified, spend three hours a week in military drill, under supervision of the Army, and with a special grant of equipment from the Government. The schoolboy becomes a cog in the national military machine.

AMERICAN PEACE SOCIETY OF JAPAN AND THE WAR

[The following report of the present position and attitude of the American Peace Society of Japan, as recently made public by its Executive Committee, has been submitted to us by Dr. Clay MacCauley, President of the Society.]

FOR the sake of a real and an enduring peace among the present warring nations, and even throughout the world, we hereby join hand and voice with the multitudes of our fellow-countrymen and their friends who, as professed lovers of peace, have, nevertheless, received as their present motive, the conviction that the way to the goal they long for is directly through the present struggle to a positive victory over the Hohenzollern autocracy."

With this declaration, a part of an announcement expressing its attitude toward the world war, the American Peace Society of Japan has avowed its conviction that the surest road to peace today is by the defeat of the German military autocracy. This autocracy received the condemnation of the society in a statement prepared at a meeting of the executive committee in January.

The annual meeting of the American Peace Society of Japan was held in Tokyo on February 12, Lincoln's Birthday, in the large hall of the Seimei Hoken Kyokai Building, at 4 o'clock. This building is in Yurakucho, a short distance back of the Imperial Theatre, and nearly opposite the Yurakucho railway station. The meeting was honored by the presence of the American Ambassador, who delivered an address.

The Society's Declaration.

All interested persons, whether members of the Society or not, were cordially invited to be present. In the annual report of the Society's Executive Committee appeared the timely significant announcement adopted at the meeting of the committee held in January in preparation for the annual gathering of the Society. The announcement follows:

The American Peace Society of Japan was organized January 30, 1911, in Yokohama, at a meeting of representatives of the American Diplomatic and Consular bodies, leading missionaries, educators, and the heads of American business houses. A charter membership of one hundred and eighty names was enrolled.

The constitution then adopted for the Society de-

clared, as the Society's object, "the promotion of international peace and good will." There was, at the same time, however, a consensus of purpose that, specifically, the Society's aim should be "the attainment of a right understanding and the furtherance of good will between Japan and America." The new Society was welcomed by the Japan Peace Society through its president, then Count Okuma, with a promise of co-operation, in all possible ways, for the furtherance of "cordial social, commercial, and political relations between Japan and America."

Some thousands of copies of the first of the Society's publications—a "Bulletin"—were circulated, containing the inaugural address of Ambassador O'Brien, in which he declared that "there is no cause under the sun why there should be distrust between the people of these two countries," with the editorial comment that "there is no impassable and fixed gulf separating the East from the West, but rather an essential oneness, the recognition of which will make for the truest happiness and the largest prosperity of all nations and peoples."

And Then the War.

Beginning with these avowals, our Society, for the seven years of its service, has steadily followed its specialized aim. It has done not a little in many directions to promote this definitely specialized purpose, not venturing to take a noticeable part in the advocacy or promotion of its general aim—that is, towards effecting a widely comprehensive international good will or the world peace.

Recently, however, most of the world's leading nations have become involved in war—in the most terribly cruel, destructive, and, withal, portentous of all the wars that have afflicted mankind. And now the United States, our own country, has been forced into the awful conflict as one of its armed and active participants. Because of this act, every American has become vitally affected: each of us is unavoidably confronted by the momentous issues that are accompanying the act; and each is, as a matter of course, met by the duty to take a definite attitude towards the struggle in all our relations as citizens and as men.

The American Peace Society of Japan, with a membership wholly American, is, therefore, of necessity summoned to give to the present world struggle its earnest attention and judgment. It is all the more strongly called to this duty because its distinctive purpose, in its larger reach—the promotion of international or world peace—is involved in the momentous strife.

An Expression of Judgment.

After a careful and deliberate consideration of the great question thus raised for us, we, the Executive Committee of the Society, now make public the following announcement. It is an expression of the judgment which, as both Americans and as members of this Society, we are constrained to make:

1. As individuals, and as members of our Society, whose aim is international peace, whatever our judgment may be, such judgment is necessarily subject to this distinctive aim.

2. But while we acknowledge this fact, we remember with it another fact of profound import—that there can

be no peace among either men or nations that is worth the having if it is secured by force, used under the impulse of personal, national, dynastic, or racial ambition, and in violation of man's natural rights to life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness; to individual legal equality among fellow beings; to security in the possession of honestly gained property, and to much else that is generally recognized as of human right.

3. In the present international struggle, our country's President, the Federal Congress, and an overwhelming majority of our fellow-Americans, have become convinced that the war has been aroused and carried on by the aggressive dynasty that dominates the German Empire—a dynasty that in the prosecution of its military despotism has made often repeated attacks upon unoffending peoples; that has aggravated these attacks by ruthless and wanton desecrations of national and personal rights, by needless destruction of public and private property, and by devastation of human well being, and even of life, probably unparalleled in human history.

So, then, on behalf of and for the sake of the very peace that we of our Society earnestly long for, we are constrained to condemn the attacks made by the military autocracy of Germany upon other peoples and nations; and we herewith express our profoundly-felt sympathy with our fellow-countrymen, and with all peoples with whom our country is allied, in the defense they are making against their despotic assailant aiming at the suppression of human—collective and individual—rights. We are impelled to this decision really for the sake of the peace which is our ideal.

Peace by Allied Victory.

For the sake of a real and an enduring peace among the present warring nations, and even throughout the world, we hereby join hand and voice with multitudes of our fellow-countrymen and their friends who, as professed lovers of peace, have, nevertheless, received as their present motive, the conviction that the way to the goal they long for is directly through the present struggle to a positive victory over the Hohenzollern autocracy.

Even the long-devoted and foremost pleader in America for international peace—the official spokesman of the American Peace Society, that has served its ideal with no uncertain voice for nearly one hundred years, the ADVOCATE OF PEACE—has just proclaimed to all friends of peace and to the whole American people that "we are now faced with an irrepressible conflict between the will to might of the German Government and the will to right of the United States; and we believe it to be true that a triumphant Germany would now destroy every hope we have for a world governed by justice, and that what we mean by civilization is at this hour hanging in the balance."

On behalf of the very cause it has served, this devoted representative of multitudes of lovers of peace has therefore sounded for itself and for them a rallying cry in this declaration: "The clarion unmistakable call to us all is that we must now end this war by winning it."

To this duty the summons from our beloved country comes to us who are of "The American Peace Society of Japan." Both the houses of the American National

Congress, in agreement with the nation's President, have officially proclaimed that a state of war has been thrust upon the country. And it has become clear from the acts and utterances of the nations now at war that conferences which might be held by the advocates of peace to devise peace proposals; that judicial processes attempting to secure peace; that courts of international appeal to settle disputed international questions; that all co-operative efforts to lead the nations peacefully to the peace we long for, are agencies that are, for the present, without avail. Much as we wish for them, the ordinary methods that are valued as means for promoting amity and quiet among the nations are now beyond effective use; and this, just because of the claims and the insistent aggressiveness of the arrogant autocracy which started the world-wide struggle.

Must Fight for Right.

Consequently, meeting the portentous crisis which has been raised for mankind by the autocracy of central Europe, we make public this our announcement. And we repeat, in its support, the proclamation just sent forth by our country's President of the principle under which the American people will henceforward act until a just decision befalls in the world war:

"It is the principle of justice," says President Wilson, "of justice to all peoples and nationalities, and their right to live on equal terms of liberty and safety with one another, whether they be strong or weak. Unless this principle be made its foundation no part of the structure of international justice can stand.

"The people of the United States could act upon no other principle; and to the vindication of this principle they are ready to devote their lives, their honor, and everything that they possess. The moral climax of this the culminating and final war for human liberty has come."

TWO COMMUNICATIONS

I.

BROOKLINE, MASS.

To the Editor of ADVOCATE OF PEACE.

SIR: In response to your inquiry as to the position of the Woman's Peace Party regarding the war, I enclose the following statement just issued for publication by the Executive Board:

"The National Board of the Woman's Peace Party desires to give public expression to its admiration and gratitude for the President's statement of January 8 in regard to the aims of our country in the war.

"We are glad to see in the forefront of these terms the fundamental bases of the new world-order—democratic diplomacy, freedom of the seas, equality of trade conditions, the greatest possible reduction of armaments, prime regard in colonial matters for the welfare of the populations themselves, co-operation with the new Russia, and finally the formation of a general association of nations.

"As the section for the United States of the International Committee of Women for Permanent Peace we are inviting all the other national sections organized in

twenty-one countries to study the most profound and brilliant formulation as yet put forth by any responsible statesman of the program of international organization."

The members of the Woman's Peace Party have varied more or less in their attitude towards our entrance into the war. The divergence of method of the autonomous branches has been expressed in a preface to one of the resolutions just passed at their annual meeting which reads as follows: "The membership of the Woman's Peace Party of the United States is a unit in working for the just and righteous settlement of this war on a basis of democratic world organization for a durable peace, but is not a unit in respect to immediate duties and activities in the present crisis in the life of our beloved country."

The National Board recently incorporated the following sentences in one of its published statements:

"All the activities of the Woman's Peace Party have been, of course, modified by the entrance of the United States into the world war. As a national board we recognize as our most important function the preservation and increase of internationalism among the women of all nations. We have, therefore, focussed our attention and efforts upon measures aimed toward the better organization of the world in the interest of permanent peace. We have avoided all criticism of our Government as to the declaration of war, and all activities that could be considered as obstructive in respect to the conduct of the war, and this, not as a counsel of prudence, but as a matter of principle."

Despite various grossly false statements that have appeared from time to time regarding our methods and aims, we have thought best usually to go quietly on with our work and to ignore them. Let me say, however, that whatever statements may have been made by private members, speaking on their own responsibility, neither the national board nor the executive board of any of the branches have opposed the war or conscription after they became law. None of them at any time have urged an immediate peace or a separate peace.

Doubtless nearly every member is a member of the Red Cross, and many of us are doing much work for relief and reconstruction. Aside from such work, and that of conservation, in which we, with all other loyal women, are profoundly interested, we are bending our energies toward promoting widespread study and action towards securing a just peace settlement which shall prevent all future war. In furtherance of this, among other things, we are issuing a questionnaire to a selected list of thoughtful citizens, the results of which we hope later to give the public.

This questionnaire is sent in view of the growing demand that the peace settlement shall not be left merely to diplomats, but that, in addition to technical experts, there shall be a body of delegates who shall voice the claims of democracy. We believe that unless such matters are carefully considered long in advance and general principles agreed upon, there is grave danger that the vital interests of the people as distinguished from official and privileged classes will be neglected. The questions will elicit suggestions as to the best method of nomination, appointment, or election of those who shall represent the varied interests as well as the political par-